BOTICES OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DYOLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN LITERATURE: Embracing Personal and Critical Notices of Authors, and Selections from their Writings, from the Earliest Period to the Present Day: with Portraits, Autographs, and Other Bustrations. By Evart A. Duyckinck and George L. Dnychinck. 2 vols., Swo., New York, \$55.

The title of this work justides an expectation of it on bracing a careful, candid and exhaustive exhibition of the literature and literary history of the United tes, full and exact in bibliographical intermation is personal commiscences connected with literary ise, complete in that entire circle of fasts which illusmake our insellectual advancement, and indicative of a madd and judicial temper on the part of its authors. The "Cyclopedia of American Literature," if judged only to name, and the extraordinary preliminary common one which it has received, would probably find it may to the principal public and private libraries of this

It has been said, perhaps with perfect sincerity, that th ork of exhibiting the past history of American letters is ow done, " for the first time, and for all time." mince the ies of the human mind are not likely to admir of any improvement upon what the Messrs. Duyckinch have here accomplished. Perhaps it is so; but the mest concumnate displays of genius and executive ability have never been held to be privileged among critics. their only just advantage has been a repelling power gainst injustice, and we may venture to examine what seems to be the common judgment in this case; there-bre, without presumption, and with a perfect assurance duction before us, those merits, more truly apprecia by others, will be a sufficient full against our errors.

the time has passed when a reviewer's epithets, com needing or condemning a book, were conclusive as to it universal as it was absurd, of books which it is now up deratood no man can keep upon his ahelves without becard to his good reputation, have made readers suspiplous of "the opinions of the press." Criticism at pre t, therefore, is authoritative only as it is demonstra tive. Estimates, nearly delivered, are read, and, if from approved sources, have a certain influence; but in al the intelligent reader wishes to have before him the more significant mets upon which they are based. In the descritory observations we propose upon this "Cyclo-peck of American Literature" we shall endeavor to be so explicit and particular, and to deal only in facts so eadily appreciable by every person of ordinary intell sence and understanding, that any suspicion of prejudice or want of candor will be impossible. In the few hours which we can devote to it, and the narrow limits that necessarily hem in the writer for a daily paper, the work must of course be treated superficially, and we can teach but here and there a point, merely indicating, as it justify a more elaborate criticism.

Rageneral plan is the same as that of Chambers's we'll

known Cyclopedia of English Literature, and it would have been better if the model had been more rigidly fol lovel, though it might have been departed from by indicions author, in many instances, with signal advan-tage. The simple rule of considering our makers of book h chronological order, is one so easily observed, that the meet rigid atherence to it could scarcely be deemed a positive merit; yet the Messrs. Dayakmek disregard it se bequently as to suggest a conviction of unperdonable carelessness. The composition known as the "Foreas 1632, is placed after a notice of the works of Benjamia Thomson, who was born in 1640, and wrote his principal poems about the year 1700. John Cotton's times of nemas Hooker are mentioned in such a way as to in duce an impression that they were first printed in Mor ton's "Memoriai" in 1659; but they are "preserved" more appropriately in Hocker's "Survey of the Summe of Church Discipline," published twenty-one years beof Church Discipline," published twenty-one years be-fore—that is, in 1048. This sort of disorder pervadethe volumes. In a "Cyclopedia of American Literature," the was of course proper to notice the means and results of education among us. The history of our commen schools—the special boast and glory of American civilization—is a theme to extend enthusiasm, and its illustration was easy from the annals of our watchful and progressive legislation the annals of our watchful and progressive legislation on the ambient. A majority of our authors as welltion on the subject. A majority of our authors, as well as men of affairs, have been graduates, not of the uni paraities, but of the common schools. Yet of these in tutions we have not a word, from the beginning to the end of the Messrs. Duyckincks' labors. Instead, we have accounts of a few of the principal colleges-perhaps o me-differenth or one-twentieth of those now existing is the United States. So incomplete an exhibition is of n s made one of the causes of that chaos of arrangemen which must ver every one who attempts to read or con mis might have constituted a portion of a chapter or ation of the American people; but those which are noticed at all, are introducedso foundation—in the midst of the personal memoirs, have their stories told under the same head. Thus, in the earlier part of the first volume we have noted the be ginning of Yale College in 1647, and in the pages immediately following, sketches of Silliman, Olmsted, and other

professors who are now living.

The selection of subjects for bisgraphical or critical freatment appears to have been governed by no rule or beautiful and the factorial of the factorial formula in tever, unless one may be found in the faeffity with which paragraphs about certain characters sould be compiled from menthly magazines, quarterly reviews, biographical dictionaries, er other early accessible works. William Morell came to New England in 3023, and remained one year; William Wood, about the same time, made a short visit to Boston. It does not an pear that either of them ever wrote a line here, or inas American authors. William Vaughan, who visited Mewfoundland, but never touched the soil of what is now the United States, is also treated as an American author in two columns of blography and criticism. Captain John Smith was in Virginia and along the coast previous to 1615, and six columns are devoted to his achievements in American literature. Soon after, we have a life of the Rev. Samuel Ward, of Ipswich, England, with a part of one of his sermons preached and printed in England although this Rov. Samuel Ward was never in Americ never wrote a syllable about America, or, so far as w are informed, knew of the discovery or existence of this tinest. Another Ward, of whom there is a long so sount-Nathaniel-did, when between sixty and seventy years of ago, come to Massachusetts Bay, and after his ne, where he lived still many years, wrote several volumes, in some of which there are allusions to

On pages 262 and 263 of the first volume we have bismaphical and critical notices of Louise Addin Laprading Pagilish versifier of very little merit, and John Laprading of the cal and critical notices of George Huddesford, an Sectchman, of the same rank, though neither of them ever came to America or had anything whatever to do with America or American literature. Huddoeford is deemed worthy of from sixty to seventy lines, and Lathe conspicuously into a "Cyclopedia of America. Literature;" but the very unsatisfactor excuse which is offered is, that Lindley Murray too closely imitated their songs! It is a poor rule that will not work both ways, and Murray himself, though born in Pennaylda, can hardly be called an American author, (sinc he went abroad while a youth, before commencing his career as a writer, and never returned,) by the Mesars Duyskinck, who do not hesitate to regard as Americans every fereigner whose literary life, or any part of whose literary life, has been passed in this country.

The most conspicuous, and, upon the whole, perhap the most ridiculous example of dragging in persons when which articles about them could be manufactured, is that of Richop Berkeley. Most readers are aware that this cocioclastic was an Irishman, and those at all immiliar with his history know that he was on this continent but two or three years His professional and autorial activity were displayed in the Irish see of Cloyne. There would have been almost as much propriety in introducing Shakspers, because be wrote of "the still vexed Permoothes," or Burns, be-cause he once cherished a design of emigrating to New most exquisite songs on the banks of the Schuylkill, by the Dismal Swamp! and the Mohawk, and in whose works are numerous illustrations of American scenery and man-ners, was far more deserving of consideration in such a work. Still, the interest which Berkeley manifested in passing allusions in a history of our intellectual progress, and we were not unprepared, therefore, for even the fiftyene lines bestowed upon him in the account of Yale College, and the sixteen he receives as an adviser of the scurse of study in King's College, at New York. These notices of the Irish clorgyman who happened to pass a few months in Rhode Island, seemed, indeed, absurdly lorg, when we discovered that the voluntinous and illustrious pative author, Dr. Jonathan Edwards, whose treatise of "Liberty and Necessity," is among the miracles of logic, whose work on the Indian languages is one of the standards in ethnological science, and whose name is deservedly held in the highest respect by philosophers and theologians throughout the world, was dismissed with a single paragraph, of but one fourth their length, in the sketch of Union College. Yet while the great Edwards, whose fame it becomes us so proudly to cherish, is not once sgain alluded to in the entire work, this irish tra-weller, the Rishop of Cloyne, is brought forward the third time, in an elaborate biography and criticism reaching

As we have seen, the Messrs. Duyckinck quote one of the remous of Samuel Ward as a specimen of American literature, (else why is it quoted at all?) though Ward was never out of England; but of one of the sharacters really best entitled to an eminent position in our colonial literary asnals, all they have to offer is, incidentally—"John Higginson, of Salem, himself a man of some literature, nigguison, of Salem, Rimself a man of some iterature, did in 1708, at the extreme age of ninety-two years, seventy-two of which he had passed in the ministry." Now, this John Higginson was one of the great men of New England, and incomparably the best writer, native or foreign, who lived in America during the first hundred years of her colonization. That partion of his 'attesta-tion' to the Magnalia, which treats of the exodus of the Paritans, has not been surpassed in strength and grandeur in all the orations ever delivered at Ply-menth Rock, those of Webster and Everett not excepted. Generally, the information embraced in these volumes were in New Ragiand before the Revolution, is far more meagre and less satisfactory than that which may be found in Elliot's and Allen's biographical dictionaries. Of Thomas Hooker's works, not one-fourth in number, extent, or importance, are in any way mentioned. "The Soul's Implantation," which has been considered his best performance our authors seem never to have heard of. Of the "renowned Mr. Thomas Shepard." they are almost as ignorant. In their peculiar style of English, they tell us, indeed, that his " reputation has been among the most permanent of his brethren of the early New England elergy," meaning, of course, that the said Shepard's "reputation" was one of the said "clergy," and to prove its or his permanence they mention that two of his productions "have been reprinted to England during last quarter of a century." Persons telerably familiar with such subjects might have told them that the comp'ete works of Shepard, edited by the learned Dr. Aiger, of Cambridge, have been reprinted in four stout octavos, at Boston, within the last half dozen years. In the life of Roger Williams, instead of an estimate of his genius Her, an English woman, never in America, written to Wil-liams while he was in England, to persuade him to enter

the Episcopal Church.

Approaching the period of the Revolution, we find a and ignorance of all that political literature which shaped the public feeling and action, except in a few in-stances with which every schoolboy is familiar. "The great Dr. Mayhow, of the Revolution," meaning Dr. J. Maybew, who died in 1766, is briefly noticed, but not in the manner demanded by his character or activity. A Frenchman, St. Jean de Crevecour, who printed a feeble work about the common life of the American people, which Hazlitt read, because the subject had then the merit of novelty, has eight columns devoted to him. The celebrate 1 diplomat and philosopher, Phillip Mazzei, who lived many years in Virginia, about the same time, and whose four octavo volumes of Recherches Historiques et Politiques sur les Etats Unis, embrace some of the most brilliant sketches of American colonial life ever written, is not men lened; nor is Talleyrand, whose descriptions of the American woodcutter and the American Scherman are declared by Lord Brougham to be his masterpieces in literary art. Henry Cruger, a renegate American, who during the Revolution obtained a seat in the British Parliament, where he made a raw commonplace speeches, occupies nearly five columns. If Crager, who wrote nothing, is entitled to so large a space, how is it that wo have no notice of George Chalmers, of Maryland, author of the 'Political Annals of the United Colonies," the "History of the Revolt of the American Colonies," and several other standard works in American his tery? or that the accomplished Dulany, of Maryhand, and Oliver Desancy, and fifty others who were politically in the same category, but distinguished from Cruger by being industrious and able writers for the Crown, are not named? Secondary columns are given to Thomas Paine, whose abilities and services are absurily exaggerated. Paine, of course, is treated as an Ameri can author, though but a small portion of his life was passed here, and less than one-third of his works were written here. Two of the four extracts from them quoted as specimens of American literature were written in Eu country, and the other while he was a resident and citi-

A considerable portion of the selections of verse in this part of the work have as little claim to the title of liverature as the jargon of idiots. A stlly fellow named l'arke, nal poems." He was a laughing stock in his day, being justly regarded as destitute of any abilities that should save him from contempt. He was indeed inferior to the individual since known as "Pop Enmons," whose national epic, "The Fredoniad," in four large volumes, embraces cantos on "Hell," "Sackett's Harbor," and "The Wall of Heaven." Yet some half-dozen colu of the "Cyclopedia of American Literature" are devoted to his pitiable riffraff. It illustrates the judgment of the Messrs. Duyckinek, that the amiable, painstaking and erndite historian and statesman, Dr. Ramsay, of South Carolina, whose "Life of Washington," "History of the United States," and other works, are so highly esteemed by the judicious, occupies but the single page next preceding. Forty pages are filled with a chapter entitled "Ballad Literature of the Indian, French and Revolutionary Wars." It contains little worth preserving, except those specimens copied, for the most part without any ac-knowledgment, from an article entitled "Minstrelay of the Indian Wars and the Revolution," in Graham's Ma-garine for 1842. Some of the extracts of blank verse, and verse without a name, obtained by the Mesers. Duyckinch from other sources, surpass in pointiess stuptility any-thing we have elsewhere seen, and are a gross libel on the Revolutionary age, in which they were probably as little known as in ours. Beferring to the patrioticsong "Come join hand in hand, brave Americans all!" our authors say it has been allefluied both to Mercy Warren and to John Dickinson." Now. in Tudor's Life of Otts, which in another part of the work they criticise as if they had read it, John Dickinson says himself, in a letter to Otis, that he wrote the song, with some assistance from Arthur Lee, of Virginia. This, with us, is quite satisfactory authority. In the same connection they quote "The Vermonters' Song" as an undoubted antique,

though it was originally written hardly twenty years ago.

We do not remember that any of the histories of Eng-lish literature devote much attention to the lives of Lintot or Curl; but as they were, if not authors, the acquaintances and employers of many eminent literary men, and often exercised an important influence upon their fertunes, such attention would have been pardonable. Yet by what legic the appropriation of ten or eleven columns in a "Cyclopedia of American Litera-ture," to James Rivington, the "King's printer" in New York during the Revolution, can be justified, we shall have to wait a long time to discover. Rivington was about as much a literary man as Mr. Jared W. Bell has been. The chief influence he had upon literature was as a retail bookseller, and the Mesars. Duyckinek give us one of his advertisements to show the extent of his stock. It would have been perfectly proper if they had given us an account of Stephen Daye, the first printer in New England, or of William Bradford, the first printer west of the Andson, or of John Peter Zenger, whose fa mous trial in New York was the immediate cause of the earliest public recognition and thorough establishment of the freedom of the press; but these persons are not alluded to; and our authors did not even know of the only fact in livington's career which could have served as an apology for introducing his name—his having adertised an intention of employing some person to compile a volume of our colonial poetry.

We look in vain through every part of the work for such fruits of a loving familiarity with the intellect of the country and its development as should have been an assurance to the authors of their vocation. Many of the subjects demanded patient and regardous research, and were susceptible of such handling as would have made them highly interesting. But everything appears to have been done carelessly and feebly, which the compil-ers did not find already done by other hands. Take, for example, the case of Joseph Dennie, the celebrated elitor of the Port Philip. Although the writings of Dennie do not visalize his traditional forms in such states. not vindicate his traditional fame, he was unquestionably a man of fine and peculiar genius, who exercised in vari

word is east of his political troubles in Philadelphia, his image with Thomas Moore, his memor of Moore's early life, prefixed to the first collection of that postice to the first collection of that postice works ever printed in the United States, his wonderfal tale into an a recondum, the brilliancy and kindliness of his spoken wit, 'which sometimes,' socrating to his friend linguaban, 'kept his friends in lauguater and tears till they were startled from the night's enjoyment by breakfally belis,' of the ruin induced by his amisable infermities, the epitaph for his monument, in which his young friend, Jonn Quincy Adams, described his character, the youthful writers whom he had brought forward, or the ourions such that one of them—the subsequently remowned Nicholas Biddle—was his immediate successor in the editorship of his magazine. Indeed, we have almost mediting of what amound have constituted Dennie's bloggaphy.

This reference to Mr. Nicholas Biddle, of whose literary life the Meeers. Duyckinek seems to be more ignorant than of Dennie's, reminds use of his brother, the profound lawyer, the earnest and impressive Congressional debater, the active scholar, familiar with the best Hierature and weightfor learning of every age, who was as respectable for his vitues as be was distinguished for his abilitie—Richard Biddle, whose memoir of Sebastian Cabot constitutes beyond question the finest monument of American historical research. Until this subject attracted the attention of Mr. Biddle scarcely more was known of the life of this famous of secoverer than of the life of William chakapore; but its difficulties, not less than its importance, arrested and devalued his luterest, and with a mind trained to the rubtle inquisitions of the courts, a reasy command of the resources of related knowledge, and an industrial arrest his more discoverer than of the life of William chale ardor which the labor of years could not depress, he began and pursued those inquiries which were errored with the complete an accord, asserte

A large number [of da querreotypes] have been taken by Mr. B. Brady, of New York—a sufficient guarantee of this stage hichael Wiggiesworth was, in his day, one of the most su-essitut of our early writers.—L. 57.

costut of our early writers.—1, 57.

Is Mr. Duyckinck sure of this? Was not Wigglesworth
"cne of the most successful of our early writers," some
time since the Mexican war? time since the Mexican war?

Increase Mather developed the learning of the name, -1.59,
A mountain of learning and theology was heaped upon his
childhood, -1.69.

Led Cotton Mather to enter so vigorously upon the proceed
thos of witcherait, -1.69.

The glooms of his disposition grew darker in age as death approceded, a richal whom he was glad to meet, which he expired,
at the completion of his sixty fifth year -1.62.

In the ripe period of his book productiveness not a date is
missing, -1.62.

Did he publish a book every day for forty years? Did he publish a book every day for forty years?

Col. Byrd is a little free in his language, at times, but that be long to the race of hearty livers et his continuer.—1.75.

a.ev. klisha Williams became rector, which he continued the 1739—167.

Frankin's voluminous correspondence would alone have given him a high literary reputation as a letter writer.

The aggregate of his distinct Berary compositions and distinct the labors of roany who have worked directly for reputation and the bookscellers.—1.109.

We have alunded to Frankin's philosophy as indicative of the religious powers. Here it way be easil that he rather fived by them than in them. He appreciated the devoct and transcendant labors of such men as Jonathan Edwards, in laving the toundations, for what'll and could empty his pockets at the heart stirring appeals of Whitsheld.—Bid.

His (Systes) first wife was a rice of Gov. Beicher, and her recessor—the dignity apparently diminishing with the relation ship—a detapher of Licus. Gov. Tailer.—1.12.

Is the daughler of a 1 identenant Governor a less dignified person than the nicce of a Governor or is a second wite less nearly related to her husband than a first wife.

Lake most well educated writers of verse he has tried his

Like most well educated writers of verse he has tried his hand on a few of the odes of Horace.—i. 131.

of course the reader will suppose the man who has done this is still living—but he died 116 years ago.

Berkeley was to the country not only a personal friend, but a benefactor,—1.163.

The author of these letters was a French gendleman, born in 1751, of a noble tensely, at Caen, in Normandy, who at the ago of sixteen, &c.—1.173.

Leoked at as history, we may say it (the History of Connecticut, by Petera, is unreliable; but regarded as a spuib, which the author almost had the opportunity of writing with quille phecked from his weithing body and planted there by his over receives bettern of herors, it is vastly cologation and may be lorgiven. The fell monthed humorous gravity of the style is irresulting—1.21.

The author of "Mylingal" had more of the poncer. Hopkinson a larger proportion of that gentle quality which plays around the heart.—1.229.

A more instead and accomplished work (than the "Miesellancous Risava and Occasional Wyllings of Ropkinson") has never issued from the American press.

Of this political writer we find an account in the "Autobio graphy of John Adams," from which it appears that he was a native of Massachusetts Bay in the bone of Sofield—1.225.

He had been apprenticed to a truck, from which he ran away, in dobt to his master—1bid.

There is much siy humor in this book, hit of its a next qualish style—1, 1.255.

The site of from New Bedford to according the third for the second volume, and introduced a description of the spot—1bid.

Dr. Rebert Entith, of Scoto Irish dessent, who came to this country in his childred—a according to the lateston and described in the first for the second volume, and introduced—a control of the first for the second volume, and in reconduced a description of the spot—1-bid.

The witherspoon, is 1780, was hadued to visit Encland for the second woll and a second was a state of the second woll and a second was a second woll and a second with the second woll and a second woll and a second with the second woll and a second woll and a second woll and a second with t

country in his childhood—a more induced to visit England for I. 274.

I. Witherspoon, in 1780, was induced to visit England for the purpose of collecting funds for the institution; a rather early archivation after the war, which was insuccessful—1, 277, and the purpose of the

Our own knowledge of Dr. Witherspoon enables say that it was Paine, and not the committee, wh distrusted.

distrusted.

He wrote the Congressional Addresses to the People, recommending tasts and Thomphic on American Liberty, and several war topics in the newspapers—1.27.

We suspect, but are by no means confident, that the Messra. Duyckinck intended in these lines to convey the meaning that Witherspoon wrote the Addresses of Congress in which fasts were recommended, and an essay entitled "Thoughts for the People," besides discussing in the newspapers several subjects connected with the war.

A nortice of these lines has been happily introduced in the excellent novel by John Estan Cooks, of the Virginia Comedians, which introduces us in a spirit of delicate sufficient end elevated remance to the chivaries olden time of the Saute.—

1. 255.
Now, Mr. Cooke is an estimable member of the Virginia bar, and was never in any way connected with the play actors of that Commonwealth. But is it "a portion of those lines," or Mr. Cooke's novel, that "introduces" us to all this romance and chiralry?

to all this romance and chivalry?

After passing through college, devoted himself to merchon dies, a pursui which he acon abandened.—1, 207.

The complet we have quoted is found in an epilogue to the tragedy or Cate, written in 178. Its occupied by a parallel between the scenes and characters which have just passed be fore the speciators (e.g., and those in which the author and audience were slike participants.—1, 236.

Which is so occupied, the couplet or the epilogue?

They wrote together papers in the style of the Speciator from the shadard model for this class of compositions.—1. 202. When did the Speciator coare to be the "standard model." for "compositions" "in the style of the Special Coart of the Sp

model." for "compositions" "in the style of the Spectator?"

Trumbull returned to New Haven and wrote what now stored as the first, second and third cantos of Wigned.—Field. Secondary Trumbull returned, Madison build the secretaryship during his administration, succeeding to the Presidency itself in 1992. On the completion or his second term he withdrew to his form in Yington, solver, with the exception of a couple of morning while-he was engaged in the revision of the State constitution as Richmond, and his visits to Charlottesyille, where he we exceed Jefferson as Touton, he never often detectable point in the state constitution of his county.—1. 322.

The first of his county.—1. 322.

The first of the streaty.—1. 322.

The first of the streaty.—1. 322.

The first of the streaty.—1. 322.

The first of he county.—1. 322.

The first of the streaty.—1. 322.

The first of he county.—1. 324.

The first of he count

were some, and set of these some conveneur was the youngest.

From all this it appears that served of the ancestors of Gouverneur Morris emigrated from some foreign country, and that the first of them, Richard, the yest present grandfather of Gouverneur, was an officer in the army of Cornwalls, a general of about the same age as Gouverneur himself! This master Richard Morris must have been rather an old solder! The question of the sex of Gouverneur was cannot determine. Lewis Morris had eight children, four of whom were sone, and out of these sons, Gouverneur was the youngest. Is it possible that he was the youngest daughter?

Hospital duties after the field of Saratoga.—1, 378.

The President, soon contemplating retirement from ups.—4, 279.

By what means? Suicide, or a league with Robert Balsame, or a search for the Fountain of Youth? Opposition to the Church of England interest for a long time the water the plans of the college -1, 179.

John Marshall, the author of the "Life of Washington," and the judical heads of authority of the Supreme Court of the United States.—1, 404.

the judicial bests of eatherity of the Supreme Court of the United States.—1. 401.

We never before saw it stated that Marshall was the American constitution.

The traditional reputation of Ames for elequence, heavied does by his friends and follow politicisms, has not expired in his published writings. One of these enceloses, which we have heard related, exhibits the man.—1. 509.

The quick and forgation flargy of Ames — Midd.

The conclusion of his moscul on the British treaty, when he alludes to his feeble health—1.470.

The letters of Ames are sharply written, with point, and occasional falleties of curvession, but they are not elaborate or highly finished compositions rarely paraking of the casary form 1812 to 1872. Webster resided at Ambacut, Mann., when he returned to Now Havon.—1. 476.

When the war was onded he had an opportunity to give proof of his ability with the neal. In his authorating of the colorrated of his ability with the neal. In his authorating of the colorrated of his ability with the neal. In his authorating of the colorrated of his ability with the neal. In his authorating of the colorrated "Newburg Letters." dated from the camp at that pisca.—1. 490.

Lippencott mentions no such place as Newburg Letters.

Lippencott mentions no such place as Newbury Lot-Lippencott mentions no such place as Newburg Let-ters.

We may detect the influence of barwin, who was then the fashionable poet of the day in his item. In the opening of one of the esarca be pays the usual compriments of the day to his brother bards.—It 450.

It minportant as a collection of poetry, it is a curious picture of the closing years of the last century, when Washington de-clined a re election to the Presidency the subject for several tages of heroic versel, when Shat rebetted in Assanchus at celebrated in an Ironical song), when Europe was sections with the coming revolution (a lively newsmonger's ballet), dec., &c.-1.514. The inputed writer of the politica certical tract of the

Jacobinish -1. 325.

He published an elegy, "The Triumphs of Superstition," which denotes his thoughts and feelings. -1. 361.

Born in 1769, in the town of Dozer, in Delaucare, the son of a Societ clergyman who passed forty three years of ministerial and the society of the so Horn in 1703, in ... Society chergy man who passed forty three years or managed duty, he -1 568.

A see cap hin, who had retired with a moderate fortune by the managed Albert -1 583.

Wire's practice in the Suoreme Court gained him great reputation where he frequently met his legal antagonis! Pinkney,—totion where he frequently met his legal antagonis! Pinkney,—

totion where he nequentry met his legal antagonis. Prinkney.—
1. 017.
At one time Wirt- as what American suther has not I—meditated a production in the drama.—1 618.

Timelby Pickering, the early white leader of Stdem, his native place, he follow solution of Washington, and his Sacretary of State Prom. 1750 until his removal in the administration of Administration of State Prom. 1750 until his removal in the administration of Administration of the Control of the Prometer of the Administration of Administration of the Department of the Prometer of Congress from 1814 to 1817, when he retrieved, at their period, to private life, employing himself in agriculture.—1, 225.

His form seemed to fill up as amounts to the ever, as his career and words to the much the rull kide! of a hisbop.—1, 600.

Mr. Bristed was enthusiastic in the pursuit of his consistence.—1, 688.

Fid he away catch them?

Did he ever catch them?

Did he aver catch them?

He subsequently, in 1525, returned to the country, as minister plenipotentiary, under the administration of Adams, where he maintained his personal independence—1.661.

Mr. Wm. irving, who has married his sister, a man of with and genius. ii. 1.

He (Story) was a great favorite, with his handsome florid face and long auburn ringlets—ii. 10.

Dane effered \$10,000 as the toundation of a law professorable, on the condition that Story should become its first professor—1562.

The legal writings of Story from his own pen.—ii. 12.

In help he returned to America for a period of two years, which he passed in Boston, and at this time married the sister of Dr. Channing at. 33.

About midnight, near the demoning of Sunday.—Ibid.

Notting left his cased of his dock, which was not the ripe product of he mind, which has does not only labor but perplexity.—Ibid.

The work would have been completed, and have created—

- Ibid.

The work would have been completed, and have created—
bid.

Webster's father, a farmer, and according to the habit of the
country and times, an impreper—ii. 20.

So all New Hampshire farmers then kept taverns.

Its author, who is understood to havebeen C. C. Folton.

When did Prof. Felton diet or if living, who is he now?

When did Prof. Pelion die? er if living, who is he now? Calhoun rend the histories of Rollin, Robertson and Voltaire with such assiduity, that in fourteen weeks he had despetished several of each.—ii. 35.

It his cersonal character, Calhoun was of great purity and simplicity of character.—ii. 36.

Cel. Bentan's moderate course on the slavery question not being approved by a majority of the Senate of his State, and his independent course on other questions as well having added to the number of his enemies, as well as his triends, he lost his election to the Senate in 1851.—ii. 44.

Dr. Brown preserved reports of Nisbit's lectures, which be characterises as "full, thorough, philosophical, appositely illustrated by wit." In a letter to Dr. Miller be gives a spectimen from one of his discourses on logic, which fully sustains the last questing.—ii. 69.

His "Female Biography." having many points of resemblance to his collection of male celebridge.—ii. 62.

The meaning here, perhaps, is That Knapp's "Female Biography" resembles is a many respects the same author's "discgraphical Sketches of Eminent Lawyers," &c. It is a striking discovery.

Lamenting the lack of interest manifested by his fellow own-

trymen.—Ii. 68.

This, of course, refers to Mr. Verplanck's country neighbors: "fellow countrymen" having no other signification. But what Mr. Verplanck lamented was the isdifference of his countrymen.—a word waich our authors should be informed indicates fellow citizens, or fellow inhabitants of the same nation.

Juvanile Verses, written by going Woodworth-il. 71.

The Forest Rose keeps possession of the stage on according a musing Yankee character who forms one of the det the amusing Yankeo character who forms one of the dramate presum.—Pidt. Its projects in his History, and the other useful labors of his His, was interrupted.—It. 55.

Jack Tier was published in 1848, from the pages of Graham's histograms, a story of the sea, &c.—It 112.

Satanatos was the first of a secret designedly (1) written to descend the design of the sea Translation: In Satanatoe, Mr. Cooper denounced au-ti-rentism.

ti-rentism.

With his outcomery spirit be adapted himself to the publishing fashion introduced by the system of cheap reprints.—It. III.

The government of the United States was one of the most aspeasive and entailed as heavy a burdent of trauton on those under its sway as any in the world.—It. IIO.

Seme of the newspaper collors of the day, who larget good manners, and personally assailed the author's peculiardies.

The Messrs. Doyckinek are doubtless deserving of The Mesars. Doyckinek are donuties deserving of praise for letting us know that the newspaper editors who quarrelled with Cooper were not those scurvy members of the press gang who fived in the days of Cacoper; but what do they mean by saying, they "personally" assailed Mr. Cooper's "peculiarities?" Does the word "personally" attach to editors? their action was editorial—in writing—by leading articles, as it were; or does "personally" rifer to these "peculiarities?" Were they persons, and did the editors black their eyes and cop their cars? did the editors black their eyes and crop their cars?

The author has contrasted great mental vigor, combined with lax moral principle to encoticed intellect, strengthened by us, swerving rectivate—i. 111.

The Ways of the Hour was designed to exhibit the evils in the author's epinton of trial by jury,—i. 113.

The old English dwines as contradisting sinhed to the school of Locke.—it 131.

An editorial connection was planned with the Unitation Speciality, a theological review at New Haven, a position for which he was well qualified, but it was not carried out—field.

A controversy with the Rev. Dr. Potts, which grew out of a contradisting sinhed to the edition of the works of the beginning the strength of the foliate plants that the plants appealing engaged his attention was the introductory memoir preferred to the edition of the works of Webster.—ii. 171.

What was the result of his attention to this "topic?" Did he wille a review of the "introductory memoir," or merely think about it?

He continued in the discharge of his professorable,—ii., 175

merely think about it?

He continued in the discharge of his professorable—ii., 175
When it was finally discharged enal became of it?

The particular influence of Dr. Not in the administration of the college has been the profited term which he has given to the feetfaire, in calling forth the carnest moral qualifies of his profit, and repressing the opposite proclivities of worth. This are precoal influence, for which he will be gratefully rememberall 195.

ed.—1. 195.

Now, Dr. Nott administered the government of the college, and not the college itself. His influence was not the practical turn given to college discipline, but that practical turn may have been a result of his influence in the next line, it was perhaps intended to intimate that he developed the manty qualities of his pupils, and repressed their youthful proctivities. The act or conduct almed to cannot, by any ruse with which we are acquainted, be described as a "personal influence," though it may have been a means of creating such an influence.

Dr. Holbrook, in 1804, was elected Professor of Anatomy in the Medical College of South Carolina, a place which he now holds. Is the Professor of Anatomy a place, or does Dr. Hol brook hold the college?

It the Professor of Anatomy a place, or does Dr. Hol-brook hold the college?

Of the thirty or more poems of which the whole series was compared, Drake wrote nearly one half, including The American Plag, which appeared among them.—ii. 261.

"Horace namn is a native of alazzachuseita, where he was norn at Prankm." "He outmond the study of the law in Luchaield, Com., and Decham, Mass. which he represented the large-state of the law in Luchaield, Com., and Decham, Mass. which he represented the large-state of the law in the large-state." "He has become eminent as a sosial reformer and philauthropist, the large which drays the temps rance question," Ac. "In 1851 he was elected Prediction of Antioch College, where he also supports the duties of Professor of Political Meconomy," Re.—1 280.

And the large the control of the desemblation of the writings of the duties of Professor of Political Meconomy, "Re.—1 280.

Brainard's genius is a flower plucked from the banks of the river which he loved and preserved for posterity.—II. 227.

Legave's extensive crudition soems, as is sometimes the case, to have acide unfavorably to his success,—1, 287.

The rapid and imperuous crains of New England, whose eloquence descends like the flood of a mountain river, bearing along grand and minute onjects in its course, is a naive of Massachusetts, where he was born, at Ipswich.—II. 296.

In New York on the anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims in 1883, at the Tebermotte.—II. 287.

Greenbow, atter his arrival in California, was appointed, in 1833, associate law agent to the United States Land Commission.—II. 311.

The author of "Georgia Scenes," and a native of Gast State II. 311.

150, associate law agent to the United States Land Commission—1. 314.

The author of "Georgia Scenes," and a native of that State—1. 314.

The author of "Georgia Scenes," and a native of that States—1. 314.

The author of "Georgia Scenes," and a native of the States—1. 314.

The property of the Commission of the Commission were members of the Commission with the Commission of the Commiss 16th.

While Dr. Cooper was at his best, it was rure to most such surrounding conversation as was exhibited at that time, at the distance tables and other society to Columbias, in which Cooper Henry, Presion and other, were conspicuous, and would not have appeared to disadvantage in the best London society.—it.

have appeared to used, "miner inguirer, ingevious thinker, and expensed of various religious opinious in his servings, was born in Vermont.—it. 335.

The torm of faction is but a thin covering, and a slight impediment to, if it does not assist, a purely philosophical casay. ment to, it it does not sense, a pariod, pariodophine in the fillion.

The author of the popular baland of Old Grimes, a poet of entireation and an artion; prosecutor of the historical literature of Rhode I-land, is a native of that biate.—B. 536.

Some persons may wish to know whether Mr. Greene has acted in a strictly legal manner in thus prosecuting this historical literature—who appointed him to the duty, and whether he is likely to gain his case.

and whether he is likely to gain his case.

He passed his evenings in reading aloud to his family, a straig wheth his on continued—it. 361.

He has taken little part in the public affaits of the day, except in the matter of the steary quastion, on which he has delivered several orations in opposition to that incident on—it. 156.

As a service, the price of Mr. Gayarre is marked by the French and Southern characteristics—1. 462.

As an execute, Mr. Sanfort holds a very happy pen. His articles of this clare, in the newspapers of the day, ke—it. 606. 7 be transition from the quite of an Italian darks to the neithing of an American resident—it. 417.

Hyperion was closed in 1989, a density where, perfecting the happy promines of Outre May. Old European tradition, the quant and pleuresque of the past, are revived in income by a modern sentiment and winning trick of the fancy, which will long accure the attractiveness of this pleasant volume.

1. 44.

1. 44.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

1. 45.

spanish and pleuresque of the past, are revived in the pages by a modern sentiment and winning toke to the fancy, which will long secure the attractiveness of this pheasant volume,—

1.444.

Whether owing to the writer's sympathy with Bunyan from his own scanewant similar labors, dangers and muferings in the temperance censee, this volume is one of the oldest of his productions—it abs.

The plot turns on distinctions of fashionable life, and the assumption, by one of the characters, of the throughte position in an intrinue of a loreign count.—it. 469.

His writings were published in detacked numbers of the New York Misrors.—Built.

The scene and incident of his stories are for the most periodram from the Scuthern States.—it. 466.

He was one of the body of cacellent writers attached to fluckingham's New England Magasine, where he wrote a series of afterny portal and the body of cacellent writers attached to fluckingham's New England Magasine, where he wrote a series of afterny portal and the page and with literary decorate.—it is a series of afterny portal and the position of the Presidency of the Servard as the information for the Presidency of the servard as the information for the Presidency of the servard as the information for the Harvard in literal Engla, which he published the servard pages and the servard as the information of the servard pages and the servard as the information pages. The servard is the servard of the continual flatteriest Society and was afterwards Vice Trustdent of the Ohio Historias Society, the fernance of the literature of the West.—Int.

The property of the servards and enwapagers some of the correct of the control of the Ohio Historias Society, the fernance of the literaure of the West.—Int.

The property of the servards and the servards one of the correct of the correct of the country with servards of the Charles and the servards of the Charles and the servards of the Research of the Charles and the servards of the

He became engaged in circulating a mutual system of ad-Etreet has frequently been described by critics by competition will the minute style of the Dutch school of painters bescriptions of natural scenary in the author's best sein of arrive elaboration — Ibid.

A topic of more general agreement, it 557.

Feauthful stu ston for a postle culture, which soon developes

If in her youthful mind - it 559. e// in her youthful mind.—it 509.
7 he woman's rights question, of which Mrs. Smith has been preminent advocate—it 561.
Mr. Osgood is fertile in analysis..—it 572.
He entered the army, where he served as a private soldier.

He entered me army, seer irrescubly destroyed.—ii, 576.

The organs of sound were irrescubly destroyed.—ii, 576.

The organs of sound were irrescubly destroyed.—ii, 576.

The memorial colume of his seemons and position rumains, in in octave colume, was prepared by Bishop Duame.—ii, 612.

Downing's exertions have undoubtedly exercised a great and nitrary influence.—ii 618.

The medest title of her column of paems should not be suffered to correlated the merits of the choice contents of the

shiftery minutes. It is not seen that the modes title of her column of peems should not be suffered to oversholde the merits of the choice contents of the book.— It. 637.

Mr. Sargont has rever thought his play, "The Genoese," worthy of a permanent intention.— It 634.

Magazines only periodicals.—Itid.

Manager Hallan we know stated, though we trust with vary different attributes than those to which the necessity of the plot here surjects him.—it 647.

Mr. Mathews was among the early graduates of the New York University, an association which he revived some years afterwards by an address on a mericanism.—It, 646.

It has commonly been supposed that this university was "revived" by heavy subscriptions from George Griawold and offer gentlemes. The Measure Duyokinck, however, may be correct.

In 1840, The Politicians, a comedy, appeared, the subject matter of which was followed up in the Career of Fuller Hopking—It 645.

In 1840. The Politicians, a comedy, appeared, the subject matter of which was followed up in the Career of Fuffer Hopkins.—8. 485.

Bit. Mathews has been a constant writer in the journalism of the day,—if 666.

Fe was assisted in the raising by Emerson, George W. Curtis, and other celebrities of Concerd, whose presence gave the railers an artistic favor.—it, 664.

This is the first intimation we have seen that Thoreau was compelled to eat the rafters of his Walden suanty. Our authors appear to have known of other not less astonishing results of hunger. On it, p. 613, we read of an eccentric personage who had "a wild flavor," and on a countric personage who had "a wild flavor," and on it 291 of a book that had "the rough flavor of the frontier actilement," so that not only must a book have been literally devenued, but somebody—perhaps one of the Mesars. Duyckinck—has actually made provender of a frontier settlement!

He has since been engaged in teaching theology, both in the

He has since been engaged in teaching theology, both in the German and English languages, with the exception of the year left of the Eigelow Papers is an exposure of the political pretences and shifts which accompanied the Mexican war.—il. 680.

He was next employed in the office of a large broker's firm from Beston.—ils. 660.

Who was this large broker? Who constituted the firm whom he owned? and as they are from Bestan, where did they open their office? Or did the authors mean simply that Mr. Whipple was employed in the office of the inkent brokers, or private bankers, Dana, Fenno & Co., of Boston?

Co., of Boston?

Whipple was a leader in the display of his quick inteller tasl fence and reparter, extensive stores of reading, and subtle and copious critical faculty.—it. 684.

Undoubtedly. Who else should have been a leader in the display of Air. Whipple's own abilities, even to the "copious critical faculty?"

Undoubtedly. Who else should have been a leader in the display of Mr. Whipple's own abilities, even to the "copious critical faculty?"

A book remarkable for its various reading—it. 605.

The education which her son has received as the companion of her article exerctions, for she possessed a natural sonius for art, into the natural world, externitud, &c.—Did.

The whee of Dr. F. A. Worthington, a pulsarian of Ohio, whose maiden name was Jane S. Looman—it. 678.

She is married to Mr. W. B. Kluney, editor of the Newark Dadly Idectiver, where many of her postic compositions have appeared—il. 655.

He is at present resident Minister at Vienna, to which he was appointed in 1854. in. 693.

James Burrell, remembered as an embout Rhode Islander, conditor his Secularia speech in Congress—il. 706.

Our author has given an imaginative reminiscence of his early impressions of Providence then in the decay of its large india trade. Ibid.

Benj. F. Butter, a member of the Cabinet of Jackson and Van Buren, to whom, in 1824, in connection with John Duer and the intel John C. Spencer, was carrassed the important work of revising the Stantes of the State of New York, and author of several addisease and a few postent contributions to the Democratic Review.—ii. 718.

Would it be possible with unjust severity to censure persons so ignorant of the commonest and simplest uses of larguage, for their presumption in attempting to write a critical history of Literature! Let not the absurdity be repeated, mat their work is historical and not critical. The very selection of authors for historical treatment—the decision, for example, that Henry James, is not entitled to any notice was ever in a cyclopedic review which emphases for mistorical and not critical. See a critical history of Literature; Let not the absurdity be repeated, mat their work is historical and not critical.

See Arthur and Louis McCord—is an act of criticism. Decides, these volumes are full of what is meant for criticism. Petides with a conting the criticism. The conting

But let us see what is the "historical" value of this work. We have already shown that no judgment is exhibited in the selection of subjects, and that there is no proportion in the particularity and length of blographies. We will now inquire what degree of reliance can be placed upon the statements which the authors offer as hets. It would require a volume to point out all their blunders, and, of their style, we shall merely give a few specimens.

hets. It would require a volume to point out all their blunders, and, of their style, we shall merely give a few appenieurs.

So much has been said and written of the B-secher family, especially since the repearance of "Incle Tom's Cabin," that the reader win readily understand how abundant and easily accessible must be materials for their bigraphies; and if the account of the Beechers and there books is inaccurate, that all the rest of the work may therefore be justly suspected. After a few rentences on the life of Lyman Beecher, the father, we have of his cureer is literature these meagres entonces:—Ills chief publications consists of sermons and addresses, and a wors on Foblical Athelsas. A collection of his works, in four compact duodecimo volumes, was made in Boston in 1852.

Here is not a word of those extraordinary "Six Sermons on Intemperance" which produced a more profound and pervading sensation than any other six sermons ever printed in America, or of his "Plea for the West," "I can in Theology," or other distinct publications. Of his children we are told:—

Of his four sons, all eminent in the ministry, one, Charles Beecher, has published a poular volume, "The Incarnation, or Pictures of the layin of earl to a supposed exidence of the progenitors of the human vace prior to Adoss. Another brother for a bonn! Beward, has written a duodecimo volume on "Daptism, is import and Modes;" and a third irrother or son! Henry Ward Beacher, is one of the most popular speakers of the day. It is sermons attract an audience, Sunday after Sunday, sufficient to crowd the large place of worsh; in Brook-iru, or which he is peaker, and he degree of the day. "I have remained by the surface of early prograph. We will not dwell upon the diction of this paragraph, but of a meeting house; and we are twice reminded, in a phrase repeated in these volumes several hundred times, that the absoluces and persons treated are "of the day," and we presume the "day" referred to was not that in which necessity is a fact: Instead of four

which reductioned and any reserve to was not that in which reduction and the Measrs. Duyckinck's manner of writing.

But as to the "historical" facts: Instead of four sons, Dr. Beacher has had soen, of whom six—William H, born in 1802, Edward in 1803, George in 1803, Honry Ward in 1814, Charles in 1817, and Thomas K.—who is still younger—became cleryymen. The Rev. George Beacher, a man of eminent qualities of mind and heart, whose memoirs have been published, died a few years since in thio. The other fiveremain in the ministry. Charles, it will be perceived, is not the oldest; he cil not write "The Conflict of the Ages;" and that book has nothing to do with "the origin of evil," and will "the progenitors of the human race prior to Adam," though it does treat of the pre-existence of the soul. Edward Seecher, D. D., who sid write "The Conflict of the Ages," and who is the author of "The Papal Conspiracy," and other works may be regarded as the ablest and weightiest character of the family. Henry Ward Beecher's volume entitled "Star Papers," his "Lectures to Young Men." and other works, will probably receive some attention in nature bistories of American Bierature. Charles Beecher has written some half-dozen volumes, all noticeable for graces, ferver and imagination. Our cyclopedists proceeds—

The daughters of Dr. Beecher contribute their full share to the general activity of the family. Miss Catherine Receber is the author of "Domesile Service," "The Duiy of American Wemen to their Country," "Housekeeper's Recipe Book," "Moral Instructor," "The True Bennedy for the Wrongs of Women, with the History of an Enterprise having that for its Orjoci," "Treatise on Domestic Economy," and "Truth Branger than Fieldon," a vigorous denundation of the alleged directions, all writting assiduity, to the intellectual and moral improvement of her sex. For the clucation of women, especially in the valley of the Mesiscipi, no man or other woman has done as much. Her literary period the average even of underlying more than twenty ye

Continent to his sister's volumes. —It col.

From all this it appears that Mr. and Mrs. Stove proceeded no further than Great Britain—that Charles Becolur helped fill up the volumes with an account of what he saw on the Continent, and that the work thus completed was issued as the joint production of Frofesser Stowe and his wife! But the Frofessor had nothing whatever to do with it, except to write a brief nots to some pretatory extracts from English newspapers. The Stowes were with Mr. Beecher wherever he went through Europe, and the invention that the latter contributed his fournal of a tour on the Continent has for its foundation merely the fact that Mrs. Stowe litustrates particular points in her letters by passages—amounting altogether to a dozen or twenty pages—from her brother's diary.

Of the Ballou family:—
Mozes, the son of Rieses Ballou, is the author of "The

to a dozen or wenty pages—from her brother's diary.

Of the Bellou family:

Mores, the son of Resca Bailou, is the nuther of "The Divine Character Vindicated," a reply to Beecher's "Conflict of Age."

Ano her brother is the claim of Bellous Pictorial, and the nuther of several position the Salous Pictorial, and the nuther of several position the Salous Bellouis not a son, disalou, is the nuther of several pamphlets on the peace movement—1, 20%.

Mores Reliou is not a son, but a nepheu, of the late eminent Universalise preacher. The editor of Balkou's Pictorial is not a brother, but a son, of the same person; and his title to a place in literary history is not derived from his Pictorial or his "popular tales," but from a careful volume on Cuba, and a memoir of his father. Adin Baliou does not belong to the family.

Of the late William Legret: "The Riffe,' they say,—was speedly followed by other tales, of sea as well as land. The schole were susceptually collected under the title of "Tales by a Country belong to live and under the title of "Tales by a Country belong to live and the late of the same sear commenced The Criffic a wall of the same sear commenced The Criffic a wall of the late is not conjugated, but also set in type and distributed to substrate or by massification of the same sear commenced the criftic a wall of the principle. Several of the last numbery were not only section, but also set in type and distributed to substrate or by the same sear to the same sear to take the country were not only section, but also set in type and distributed to substrate the principle. The whole of Mr. Laggett's "tales of sea as well as

marries miss share a legacit, of New Rochelle, and in November of the same year commenced The Critic, a weekly literary periedical. . . . Several of the last numbers were not culy seviten, but also set is type and distributed to subscribera by himself.—di. 348.

The whole of Mr. Leggett's "tales of see as well as land," were not published in the volume named; the unwal stories were collected in a bask entitled "Tales of the Sea;" and he printed in the periodicals enough pieces of the same description for a third volume, and was also one of the writers of the "Tales of tilauber Spa." The maiden name of his wife was not Leggett, but Waring. The preposerous account of his writing the copy, setting the type and distributing to subscribers the worked off sheets of The Critic, surpasses anything since the days of Munchausen. The printer has not yet been born who could set in type half a number of the Critic, to complete number being direct quarto pages of small type 1 is a single week; Mr. Leggett, though be bad astonishing facility with the pen, did not write the entire consents, or nearly the entire contents, of any number of that paper; and how indiculous the essertion that a young man of talents and social emisence, who had lately resigned an edited in the navy, and within a year had become connected, by marriage, with one of the leading families in the neighborhood of the city, performed the menist service of carrying about his weekly gazotte to between seven hundred and sight hundred subscribers. To learn the simple trick of setting type is very easy to a person of dexterity and quick intelligence; Mr. Copper could set type very well; so could Mr. Duponecear; and there is a story which may have had some foundation, that Mr. Leggett well and the subscribers. To learn the simple trick of setting type is very easy to a person of dexterity and quick intelligence; Mr. Copper could set type very well; so could Mr. Duponecear; and there is a story which may have had some foundation, that Mr. Legget had ever any conner

which he did not write, and, perhaps, never saw, is attributed to him.

Ledyard (i. 324,) could not have been "born within a few hundred yards of Fort Griswold, at Grotea, Conn., in 1751," as no such fort, existed then, or afterwards for more than a quarter of a century.

There was never in Professor St. George (i. 85,) in the Virginia College of William and Mary.

Col. Benton's house, (i. 44,) in which they say his manuscripts "pertshed," was not in St. Louis, but in Washington.

In the life of John Sanderson, they say:—

In the life of John Sanderson, they say:—
The Lives of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence were written by hinself and habrother, our author's share of this work was the composition of the drst and second volumes ell. 45. The "Lives of the Signers" is a work in ten volumes of which it is here alleged that James M. Sanderson, the brother of John, wrote eight. Why, then, have we not a more particular notice of that author? But the story is ulterly groundless. No "brother" of Mr. Sanderson wrote will ed the work. The later volumes were by Robert Warn, Jr.

more particular notice of that author? But the story is ulterly grouncless. No "brother" of Mr. Sandarson wrobe lire of the work. The later volumes were by Robert Wain, Jr.

Walter Colton was not a brother of Caivin Colton, (ii. 246.) but a son of his coustin. Rev. Henry T. Cheever was not a "friend" (ii. 247.) of Walter Colton. He never had even the elightest acquaintance with him.

Duche's "Letters of Tamoc Caspina," (i. 220) had not at all "reference to English politics of the times," but only, as the author himself says, to "subjects literary, moral and religious." If the Messrs. Duyckinek had taken the trouble to examine Mr. Duche's works, particularly the two volumes of his sermons, Bustrated ry his friend Benjamin West, and dedicated to another intimate friend, Lady Penn, they would have discovered some facts of his biography which they evidently know nothing about.

George W. Curtis did not write the articles on Proscott and Washington Irving in "Homes of American Authors." The first of these articles is by George S. Hillard, and the last by H. f. Fuckerman.

Dr. Benjamin Church (i. 228) was not the "som of a deacon of the same name in Dr. Byles's church in Boston." Dr. Byles was a clergyman of the Episcopal church, and there could not have been such an officer "in Dr. Byles's church," though the Episcopal denomination has an oreer of deacons in its priesthood.

Massachusetts was not a "State" (ii. 154) in 1715.

Paul Allen (i. 043) did not prepare the journals of Lewis and Clark for the press. That labor was performed by Nicholas Biddie.

Theodore Sodgwick, "first President of the New York Crystal Palace Company," (ii. 292) is not a brother, but is a nephew of Miss (atherine Sodgwick.

Mr. Cooper (ii. 112) did not, after his return from Karope, remove to his "residence at Otsego." He never had any such residence.

Thomas H. Shreve (ii. 528) was never "prominently associated with the Louisville Gazdie." He was for many years one of the ecitors of the Iouisville Journal.

R. H. Brana, Jr. (ii. 019) 'dd n

General Harrison to the Presidency, "determine to write a peem on the Indian wars," in which Harrison hal been engaged. "Tecumsch" was nearly all written, and a portion of it was printed before its election of Harrison.

James Russell Lowell's "time" (H. 660) has not, since 1848, "been occupied in a residence abroad." He has not resided abroad at all, nor in all these eight years referred to has he been absent from Massachusetts two years.

The Rev. George Rieley (H 580) is not the author of the work "On the Lates! Form of lefide ity," Tast performance is from the pen of the late Rev. Andrews Norton, a very different person.

S. L. Fai field (H, 517) did not sell his "magazine to Mr. James C. Brooks, of Baltimore," but to the Rev. Rathan C. Brooks, of Baltimore," but to the Rev. Rathan C. Brooks, of Baltimore," but to the Rev. Rathan C. Brooks, of Baltimore," but to the Rev. Rathan C. Brooks, of Baltimore, "but to the Rev. Rathan C. Brooks, of Baltimore," but to the Rev. Rathan C. Brooks, of Baltimore, but to the Rev. Rathan C. Brooks, of Baltimore, but to the Rev. Rathan C. Brooks, of Baltimore, but to the Rev. Rathan C. Brooks, of Baltimore, but to the Rev. Rathan C. Brooks, of Baltimore, but to the Rev. Rathan C. Brooks, of Baltimore, but to the Rev. Rathan C. Brooks, of Baltimore, but to the Rev. Rathan C. Brooks, of Baltimore, but to the Rev. Rathan C. Brooks, of Baltimore, but to the Rev. Rathan C. Brooks, and Rathan Rat